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3	INTERESTED PARTIES MEETING
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6	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT
7	DECEMBER 14, 2005
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12	IN RE:
13	RULES FOR CALIFORNIA TAX ADMINISTRATION AND
14	APPELLATE REVIEW
15	PART 5
16	GENERAL BOARD HEARING PROCEDURES
17	GENERAL BOARD HEARING PROCEDURES
18	
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21	
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23	
24	Reported by: Carole W. Browne, CSR 7351 Laurie Gower, CSR 8000
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SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

DECEMBER 14, 2005

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MS. PELLEGRINI: Good afternoon, everyone. I'm

Deborah Pellegrini. I'm just going to get the meeting

started, go through the procedures. Most of you were

here this morning. We're going to kind of go through

the same procedures.

Please note we have two hearing reporters. We feel it's very important to get a very accurate transcript, so we're going to start by having everybody go around and introduce yourself and who you represent. And speak slowly so the hearing reporters can get it.

We are also requesting that you provide the hearing reporters your business card so we can make sure your name and who you represent is accurate for the transcript. And in addition, we're going to be sending around a sign-in sheet. And it's not to sign your name. It's so that we can read your name. That's very important.

We are here this afternoon to do Part 5, which is the general Board hearing procedures. After we finish the introductions, I will be turning it over to Brad and Carole.

We are going to first start with the communications . . .

MR. HELLER: We're going to start with communications with Board members.

MS. PELLEGRINI: With the Board members.

MS. PELLEGRINI: With the Board members. We will then be moving to the ex parte communications section. And after we finish those two sections, then Carole will be leading you through, going section by section.

When you do speak, the first time you speak, I'm going to ask that you say your first name and last name. You don't have to say who you represent again, because the hearing reporters have that. And then every time you speak thereafter, if you'll just say your first name, the hearing reporters can get it.

We also have given the hearing reporters

permission to stop the procedures if they either cannot

hear you or if there starts to be a lot of

cross-talking, because it is important we get an

accurate transcript.

The only other thing I want to mention is that we're asking that comments be submitted by December the 23rd, and that this is going to be coming before the Board on January the 31st in the afternoon under Chief Counsel matters.

Okay. So with that, I will begin the introductions. I'm Debbie Pellegrini, the Chief of

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1
    Board Proceedings.
 2
              MS. RUWART: My name is Carole Ruwart.
 3
    with the Board's Legal Department.
              MR. HELLER: I'm Bradley Heller. I'm also with
 4
5
     the Board's Legal Department.
 6
              MS. MANDEL: Marcy Jo Mandel, State
     Controller's Office.
7
 8
              MR. VINATIERI: Joe Vinatieri, Bewley,
    Lassleben & Miller.
 9
10
              MR. LANGSTON: Bruce Langston, Franchise Tax
11
     Board.
12
              MS. BORGMAN: Susan Borgman, Franchise Tax
13
     Board.
              MR. DAVIS: Kenneth Davis, Franchise Tax Board.
14
15
              MR. THOMPSON:
                             Ken Thompson, Valuation
16
     Division, Board of Equalization.
17
              MS. WAGGENER: Michele Waggener, Price
18
     Waterhouse Coopers.
19
              MR. KAMP: Steve Kamp, Board member Betty Yee's
20
    office.
21
              MR. GUS RIVERA: Gus Rivera, Intel Corporation.
22
              MR. SPERRING: Jon Sperring, Price Waterhouse
23
     Coopers.
24
              MR. MICHAELS: Peter Michaels, Cooper, White &
     Cooper in San Francisco.
25
                                                              7
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1	MR. DAKESSIAN: Marty Dakessian, attorney at
2	law.
3	MS. KENDALL: Ami Kendall, Legal Department.
4	MR. LoFASO: Al LoFaso with Betty Yee's office.
5	MS. SAREM: Sheila Sarem, Legislative Division.
6	MR. FINNEGAN: Patrick Finnegan with the
7	Excise Taxes Division, Board of Equalization.
8	MS. ZIMMERMAN: Sarah Zimmerman, SEIU Local
9	1000.
10	MR. NIELSEN: Richard Nielsen, Pillsbury,
11	Winthrop, Shaw, Pittman, San Francisco.
12	MR. DALY: Charles Daly, Legal Division.
13	MS. MAHONEY: Laura Mahoney, BNA, Daily Tax
14	Report.
15	MR. GILBERT: Arlo Gilbert, Fuel Taxes
16	Division, Board of Equalization.
17	MS. KINKLE: Sherrie Kinkle, Board of
18	Equalization, Property Taxes.
19	MS. OLSON: Diane Olson, Board Proceedings
20	Division.
21	MS. MARTIN: Lisa Martin, California Taxpayers
22	Association.
23	MR. DANOWITZ: Steve Danowitz, Ernst & Young.
24	MS. YEE: Betty Yee, Acting Board Member.
25	MR. FOSTER: Ian Foster, BOE legal.
	8

1	MR. SMITH: Chris Smith, Betty Yee's office.
2	MR. GARY EVANS: Gary Evans, Board Proceedings.
3	MR. HERD: Jim Herd, Acting Board Member Betty
4	Yee's office.
5	MR. YOUNG: Joe Young, Sales and Use Tax
6	Department, Board of Equalization.
7	MS. RUWART: Very good. Who is on the phone
8	with us? Is there anybody on the phone? Okay. No
9	response. Okay. There's currently nobody on the phone.
10	If and when somebody joins us, we'll just briefly stop
11	and ask them to introduce themselves.
12	And someone has just entered the room.
13	MR. SHAH: Neil Shah, representing Mr. Parrish,
14	Board member.
15	MS. RUWART: And a few more. Al, would you
16	introduce yourself?
17	MR. KOCH: Al Koch, MBIA.
18	MR. GOLDBERG: Lenny Goldberg, California Tax
19	Reform Association and State Taxes.
20	MS. RUWART: Joan, could you state your name?
21	MS. ARMENTA-ROBERTS: Joan Armenta-Roberts,
22	KPMG.
23	MR. HELLER: Welcome, everyone. Thank you for
24	joining us this afternoon.
25	As Debbie indicated, we're going to be
	9

discussing our proposals for Part 5, which is the Board's general hearing procedures. In general, they're designed to be applicable to all the different programs that the Board administers, although some of the provisions are not applicable to appeals from Franchise Tax Board as to the extent that those -- they're already addressed by provisions in Part 4, which we discussed this morning.

And, basically, since we think that probably the two most important proposals or issues in that proposal have to do with communications with Board members and disclosure of taxpayer information, we're planning on starting with those and working on communications with Board members first.

I'm going to do a brief introduction before we start taking comments, and then after that we'll go to disclosure of taxpayer information, and then we'll go ahead and just take it from the top in Part 5, starting with the first provision and going from there.

We'll go as far as we can. We're hoping to be finished by 4:30 today. If not, hopefully earlier, but we certainly have allotted the time, if necessary.

Just moving ahead, basically we have provided a provision, it's number 5015.1, and it basically just provides --

MS. RUWART: Which is on page 17, if you have the numbered version that came off the website with the check boxes of the agree/disagree/modify, on or about page 17 at the top, 5015.1. And if anybody needs any copies of the rules or any of the available public comment, you probably saw that they're on the table outside.

MR. HELLER: Sorry for moving too quickly. I hope everybody's on page 17 or has a version of 5015.1 in front of them.

Essentially, it basically provides the Board's current policy, which is that the Board members are available to their constituents, the public, and members of other agencies and other governmental agencies at all times.

It also includes a specific direction to attorneys so that they can feel comfortable communicating with the Board in light of an advisory opinion issued by the State Bar in 1984 which tangentially concluded that attorneys might be precluded from communicating with Board members while there's pending controversy, on the idea that they're judicial officers, although the validity and enforcement of that opinion is somewhat in question.

Essentially it just contains our current

policy, and certainly not in an effort to create some
new set of rules. It's just what the Board has
historically done with regard to communicating with
Board members.

We're also putting together a provision that presents our current policy. We did take a look at what is out there legally.

Basically we are aware that, you know, there are several different statutes in California law that would prohibit ex parte communications with judicial officers, with administrative law judges, with certain types of Board members, and none of those provisions are specifically applicable to the Board, so basically right now there is no statutory provision.

There may be proposals for ones at the legislature, but right now there's no current statute that would prohibit ex parte or communications with Board members at any particular time.

Although there is an opinion, as I mentioned, by the State Bar, that's an advisory opinion. It's not binding and it's not actually a Bar rule that prohibits it. So there is some issue as to whether or not attorneys are, in fact, prohibited under the current circumstances at the State Bar.

And then there is also one published case out

there where a court applied the canons of judicial ethics to an ALJ and basically went along with something similar, basically rejected the State Bar's analysis, came up with an idea that the unwritten common law of California somehow imposed the judicial canons of ethics on administrative law judges.

And so we're kind of aware of what's out there in the field, but really we want to get an idea of what we should do, what staff should recommend to the Board, and to get people's opinions on our current policy.

To the extent that you have -- you know, you think that there's authority we haven't seen, we're more than happy to hear about that. Basically we're trying to get comments on what we think should be the policy here and why, essentially, those types of comments.

And with that I'll go ahead and open it back up to Carole for comments. Once we're finished with that, we'll go ahead to disclosure and I'll do a brief introduction and then we'll go from there.

MS. RUWART: Good afternoon, everybody. Thank you for coming.

I'll just make some general comments that aren't maybe particularly pertaining to this particular paragraph, but as a general rule we're going to be -- there's a general procedure. We are going to be going

through all of Part 5, except for these two sets of provisions, start to finish.

In doing so, to keep things moving along and to make sure that we spend our time on substantive issues,

I would like to just let you know that we have received and appreciate comments in writing. We will gladly accept all grammatical edits, and there's no need to go over them here today.

If you do have comments about phrasing that pertains to the substance of what is being intended to be communicated, we are more than happy to clarify what it is we intended and to accept suggestions for different rephrasing of those sections.

So that's kind of the general ground rules that we've been operating these other meetings on. It seems to have gone pretty well. So we do appreciate that.

The first section we'd like to discuss is section 5015.1, Communications with Board Members. And this paragraph is the only paragraph covering this topic area. So if anybody has any either global comments or specific comments about phrasing, please begin.

MR. LANGSTON: I'm Bruce Langston from the Franchise Tax Board Legal Branch.

We have provided a memorandum from John Davies, the Chief Counsel of the Franchise Tax Board, which is

available on the table outside.

Basically, he is urging that any type of ex parte communication between Board members and staff should not be authorized or approved with respect to franchise and income tax matters, and he also proposes an alternative, if it is, to make sure that the Franchise Tax Board staff is included in those.

I'm not going to go through it in detail because it's out there and it's available for members of the public. Thank you.

MS. RUWART: Appreciate that very much.

Mr. Goldberg.

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes. Lenny Goldberg. I read the -- had occasion to talk with the FTB and read their document. We very much concur with their perspective.

I would say, since this -- and I've been involved at the PUC with these similar issues, and they make a distinction between regulatory and quasi-judicial issues. And I would suggest in section -- in this section 5015.1 that after -- in the first sentence, "statutory duties," it say, "except for adjudicatory matters that come before the Board." And then at that point the question becomes what level of adjudication there is.

Now, I've had occasion to discuss this with

Board members and would suggest one of the arguments that I've heard consistently for ex parte communications is the fact that there is so little time in a hearing.

Now, I know, that's not the subject of this discussion, but it may be in hearing procedures that if there were five days of hearings, if -- insofar as we're being adjudicatory here and acting more like a court, that if there were five days of hearings per month or any extended hearings, rather than the 20-minute time deadlines, that the ability of the taxpayer to make their case fully would be enhanced.

So as an alternative to this section, which allows ex parte communications with the Board members when they are acting in an adjudicatory role, that the adjudicatory cases be given more time -- much more extensive time other than the period of time of the month in which they're to be heard.

That resolves some of the questions of how do we get the information out when we only have 20 minutes. And I do think that that suggests other procedural changes, obviously, which are not currently in this draft, but is a potential solution to the dilemma that has been expressed to me with regard to how do we get all the information available.

So I would suggest, as an alternative, I would

1 also concur with the Franchise Tax Board, as the Public 2 Utilities Commission does, which is to say there be full 3 disclosure. Now one more point, if you don't mind. 4 5 suggested that at the Public Utilities Commission when 6 one member holding an ex parte communication in certain 7 cases is required, to offer that to the other members 8 which would be there for what they call all party 9 meetings. The problem here is that the Franchise Tax 10 Board still holds to its lack of ex parte. But if 11 everybody is in the same place, it is no longer an 12 ex parte communication. 13 MS. MANDEL: Marcy. Just a question. At the 14 PUC then, if they have a majority of the PUC members, do 15 they have to notice that as a Board meeting? 16 MR. GOLDBERG: No, they don't. Each member 17 will meet with all the parties. 18 MS. MANDEL: Oh, the parties in the --MR. GOLDBERG: Yeah. And it really has changed 19 20 the culture there in terms of ex parte. 21 MS. MANDEL: I didn't understand what you 22 meant. 23 MR. GOLDBERG: And presumably, if there were a 24 requirement that all parties be available, then, as I

17

understand it, that would not be an ex parte

25

communication. It would be a meeting in chambers with the other side. So we would have no objection to that if both parties to a tax dispute were present with the Board member. That does create administrative problems, because you're meeting with five Board members on every case.

MS. RUWART: Other comments? Yes.

MR. DAKESSIAN: Marty Dakessian. I think
Mr. Goldberg hit on it when he said if the Board were
acting more like a court. And the fact is, the Board is
not a court.

I'm going through the legal opinion that I just had an opportunity to review that Mr. Davies produced, and there are a number of problems with this opinion from both a legal and policy perspective.

First of all, the reason that we are struggling to come up with these different pieces of authority to justify a ban on ex parte communications is because authority doesn't exist to ban such communications.

Any discussion of the State Bar opinion 1984-82 should probably be stricken from the record because, first of all, the FTB notes, by its own terms, does not apply to agencies that are not covered under the Administrative Procedures Act, which includes the Board of Equalization.

The opinion itself is an advisory opinion and isn't even binding on the parties to whom it's written. And the reasoning of the opinion is suspect. It goes on this notion that seeks to expand this definition of judges -- judicial officers without citing any authority at all. And so I think it's a really tenuous legal argument and should be completely disregarded by the Board.

Now, if you look at this from a policy perspective, you have a number of different problems. First of all, as Mr. Goldberg noted, you know, perhaps some people in this room would like to see the Board act more like a court.

There are certain interested parties in this room that have tried to change the dynamic of the Board and legislature through the passage of a tax court.

That didn't happen. This seems to be a continuation of those efforts. And I don't see any need for changing the provisions in the rules of practice.

The point here is that Board of Equalization members are elected officials. And as a lawyer who represents a lot of taxpayers who would not otherwise have access to the system, who might be smaller or medium-sized businesses, it's critical -- absolutely critical to have access to their elected officials.

You have a situation now where the Board of Equalization in its property tax hearings and its sales tax hearings can speak with taxpayers of all shapes and sizes, including, you know, many major corporate taxpayers; but, you know, banning ex parte communications in this situation would take away that access from people who would not have it in their income tax appeals before the Board of Equalization.

So, you know, in trying to draw this line between when ex parte is appropriate and when it's not is to me, you know, a fruitless exercise. You know, let's look at 25137 petitions at the Franchise Tax Board. Does FTB staff communicate with the FTB Board members during those hearings? What's going on there?

I mean, I think access to elected officials is critical, and I support the Board's current draft and oppose any efforts to limit ex parte communications.

MS. RUWART: Okay. Thank you. Other comments?
Yes.

MS. MARTIN: I'm Lisa Martin with the

California Taxpayers Association. I just want to make a

very general comment, and that is that we have a broad

coalition of member companies who have tremendous

interest in this issue, and we will be submitting our

response by the deadline.

MS. RUWART: Thank you. We look forward to getting it in writing. Thank you. Other comments? Yes.

MS. ZIMMERMAN: I'm Sarah Zimmerman. We submitted something in writing that there's also legislation that we have been looking at over the course of the past year regarding ex parte communication.

We represent about 3,000 auditors and compliance reps. And part of our interest in this comes from, I think, something that Lenny and other people have been referencing, which is a very short time period. Our staff works on some of these audits for a number of years.

We're definitely interested both in looking at the rationale for ex parte communications, looking at how ex parte communication is to be permitted, having the provision for the ex parte communication and the subject of the communication be published, but also looking at things like, you know, interested parties meetings, and, depending on the size of the audit, I think one way to look at and address the question of small taxpayers and having access to Board members is also looking at the size of the audit.

One of the things that we are recommending looking at is having more of the auditors involved in

1	preparing the hearing as a way to deal with this
2	question of having to address very complicated issues in
3	a very short amount of time and engage the people that
4	have been preparing the audit over a number of years in
5	that process in a more formal way.
6	MS. RUWART: Okay. Other comments?
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You mentioned
8	legislation. What's the status of that legislation?
9	MS. ZIMMERMAN: It's no longer
10	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It just died?
11	MS. ZIMMERMAN: The idea was that it makes
12	that this process was instead of the legislation at that
13	time.
14	MS. RUWART: Are there any other comments?
15	MS. MANDEL: Well, just as somebody who used to
16	spend many, many years with a more conservative law
17	firm, let's just call it this way.
18	MS. RUWART: I'm sorry, hold on one second. Is
19	the phone not working?
20	MS. OLSON: They say it's not working.
21	MS. MANDEL: Do you want to redial them?
22	MS. RUWART: I am so sorry.
23	Hello, this is Carole Ruwart. Can you hear me?
24	MR. HARRIS: We can.
25	MS. RUWART: Okay. I apologize sincerely. We
	22

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1
     thought you were not with us, but you were, and you were
2
     waiting, I guess.
 3
              MR. HARRIS: We were.
 4
              MS. RUWART: We have -- we have started the
 5
    meeting.
 6
              We have discussed partially Section 5015.1,
 7.
     Communications with Board Members.
 8
              MR. HARRIS: Okay.
 9
              MS. RUWART: Perhaps let's start by introducing
10
     you on the phone.
11
              MR. HARRIS: Bill Harris from Intel Corp.
12
              MR. EVERETT: Kirk Everett, Silicon Valley
13
     Leadership Group.
14
              MR. HARRIS: That's the only -- that's the two
     of us.
15
16
              MS. RUWART: Oh, and we're the third party.
17
     Okay. Sorry.
18
              Briefly, I think we should just do an
19
     introduction, it will just be brief, around the room
20
     because there are some new people from this morning.
21
     You all were on this morning.
22
              Carole Ruwart with the Legal Department.
23
              MR. HELLER: Bradley Heller, Legal Department.
24
              MS. ARMENTA-ROBERTS: Joan Armenta-Roberts,
25
     KPMG.
                                                              23
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1
             MS. MANDEL: Marcy Jo Mandel, State
2
     Controller's Office.
3
             MR. SCHUTZ: Chris Schutz, John Chiang's
4
    office.
5
             MR. VINATIERI: Joe Vinatieri, Bewley,
6
    Lassleben & Miller.
7
          MR. LANGSTON: Bruce Langston, Franchise Tax
8
    Board.
9
             MS. BORGMAN: Susan Borgman, Franchise Tax
10
    Board.
11
             MR. DAVIS: Ken Davis, Franchise Tax Board.
12
             MR. THOMPSON: Ken Thompson, Valuation
13
    Division.
14
             MS. WAGGENER: Michele Waggener, Price
15
     Waterhouse Coopers.
16
             MR. KAMP: Steve Kamp, Board member Betty Yee's
17
     office.
18
             MR. RIVERA: Gus Rivera, Intel.
19
             MR. SPERRING: Jon Sperring, Price Waterhouse
20
     Coopers.
21
              MR. MICHAELS: Peter Michaels, Cooper, White &
22
     Cooper.
23
              MR. DAKESSIAN: Marty Dakessian, attorney at
24
     law.
25
              MS. KINDALL: Ami Kindall, Legal Department.
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1
              MR. LoFASO: Al LoFaso, Board member Betty
2
    Yee's Office.
              MS. SAREM: Sheila Sarem with the legislative
3
 4
    division.
5
              MR. FINNEGAN: Patrick Finnegan with the Excise
 6
     Tax Division, and also representing BOE rank and file as
7
     labor steward Board of Equalization.
 8
              MS. ZIMMERMAN: Sarah Zimmerman, policy
 9
     director of SEIU 1000.
10
              MR. NIELSEN: Richard Nielsen, Pillsbury,
11
     Winthrop, Shaw, Pittman.
              MR. DALY: Charles Daly, legal department.
12
13
              MS. MAHONEY: Laura Mahoney, BNA, Daily Tax
14
     Report.
15
              MR. GOLDBERG: Lenny Goldberg, California Tax
16
     Reform Association.
17
              MR. GILBERT: Arlo Gilbert, Fuel Taxes
18
     Division.
19
              MS. KINKLE: Sherrie Kinkle, State Board of
20
     Equalization, Property Taxes.
              MS. OLSON: Diane Olson, Board Proceedings
21
22
     Division.
23
              MS. MARTIN: Lisa Martin, California Taxpayers
24
     Association.
25
              MR. DANOWITZ: Steve Danowitz, Ernst and Young.
                                                              25
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1
              MR. KOCH: Al Koch, MBIA.
              MS. YEE: Betty Yee, Acting Board Member.
2
 3
              MR. FOSTER: Ian Foster, Board of Equalization,
 4
    Legal.
5
              MR. SMITH: Chris Smith, Board Member Betty
 6
     Yee's office.
7
              MR. EVANS: Gary Evans, Board Proceedings.
 8
              MR. HERD: Jim Herd, Board member Betty Yee's
9
     office.
              MR. FILLMAN: Don Fillman, Board member Bill
10
11
     Leonard's office.
12
              MR. SHAH: Neil Shah, Board member Claude
13
     Parrish's office.
14
              MR. YOUNG: Joe Young, Sales and Use Tax
15
     Department.
16
              MS. PELLEGRINI: Deborah Pellegrini, Board
17
     Proceedings.
18
              MS. RUWART: Thank you for taking the time.
19
              We had some comment on 5015.1. There's been no
20
     real discussion about phrasing but more about the
21
     general concepts. We've heard positions both for and
22
     against and Ms. Mandel was about to contribute to the
23
     discussion.
24
              MS. MANDEL: I was going to give you a
25
     conservative viewpoint that we had when I was in
                                                              26
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practice.

At that time there was nothing in the rules and to repeat something I said with this morning's group, the board's function and appeals from the Franchise Tax Board is quasi-judicial function. Lenny, I wouldn't use the word "adjudicatory" because that has very specific meaning under the Kopp Act, and we have had that discussion, you and I, previously.

And that for all the other taxes and fees that the Board is administering, it's doing it itself as the administrator. We may euphemistically call them appeals these days, but they really are petitions to the Board. Much like a protest at the Franchise Tax Board, the Board is acting as an administrator.

The conservative view that we had -- I call it conservative because of course there are other people who had the other view and we were more conservative in our views -- was that from a State bar prospective, as lawyers, that without a specific rule allowing ex parte or allowing the contact of a Board member outside the context of a hearing, that as lawyers we potentially had an ethical problem.

That lawyer problem did not apply to taxpayers themselves, did not apply to an accountant or any other type of professional who was not a member of the State

bar. That was our -- that was our view in practice with respect to appeals from the Franchise Tax Board, because those were quasi-judicial functions, not all the other types of things that the Board might hear, including sales tax disputes that the taxpayer had with the Board.

And when the rules of practice -- Joe, you remember a long time ago when these were first done, there actually was going to be a provision in the rule about -- that would specifically allow that, and we were kind of like oh, yeah, now, we don't have to be, you know, the conservative people, taking the conservative stance, because that's what we thought we needed, having looked at it, to do it.

And the Board didn't put it in because in committee someone said, hey, we're elected officials, we can always meet, we don't need this.

And we sort of went, oh, man.

So there's that sort of general background and history on the rule. And the Franchise Tax Board counsel, you know, not just the current counsel but long, long standing, also held that more, you know, conservative view of everything from them. It's a -- it's a quasi-judicial function and that the State bar rules gave them a problem.

So my understanding of trying to put this, the

part of having this in, was that it gave that comfort, would give that comfort level to any lawyer who took a more conservative view. And I haven't done the research more recently to see if there's been any changes, and to the extent FTB had an issue, under the State bar rules, that having an actual rule would give them a comfort. They obviously had other issues with the whole concept.

MS. RUWART: Other -- yes.

MR. GOLDBERG: I had another comment.

MS. YEE: Just a general comment, as a sitting member of this Board. I think we should be moving in a direction of where there is as much openness as possible in our proceedings leading up to the Board hearings.

And I really appreciate the Franchise Tax
Board's alternative to what's being promoted in that
experience with respect to involving their
participation, as we have these types of ex parte
communications, kind of putting the issue that Lenny
raised in terms of additional times and the issue of
whether there ought to be disclosure or not about
communication, I think certainly, as a member of this
Board, and I'm just speaking for myself, I find a
significant need to have as much information and
accessibility to information as possible prior to
hearing a matter.

And that's really from all sides. And I'm actually quite disturbed by the fact that there is a wall right now between the members and the Franchise Tax Board with respect to their ability to participate with us.

So I do appreciate that second alternative.

And would hope that we would be moving in the direction of more open communications. And with the issues of hearing time, additional hearing time and disclosure issues set aside, I really have to think about it in that spirit, that our proceedings should be as open and as inclusive as possible.

MS. RUWART: Yes.

MR. GOLDBERG: Just a comment.

MS. RUWART: And your name for the court reporter?

MR. GOLDBERG: Oh, Lenny, Lenny Goldberg.

In terms of Marcy's point, a Board member may be more conservative in the sense that in a -- and I think we can all use the word "quasi-judicial role" may decide not to meet with anyone. The phrasing of this language actually you could put a -- it says "shall remain accessible." It then says "may," "others may contact Board members."

If a Board member were to say, "I will only

meet with both parties at the same time, " or "I may," "I 1 will only -- I will not meet with any of the parties 2 3 because I consider my role as quasi-judicial and 4 therefore will not meet," it may be that that first 5 sentence of 5015.1 -- I mean, a Board member obviously 6 can say, "I'm not going to meet with you." 7 But I just wonder if it puts an affirmative obligation as a "shall" to, if a Board member were to 8 9 decide I'm not going to meet with any parties except 10 when both are in chambers, so to speak, at the same 11 time. 12 And I would suggest -- and I suggested that it 13 say, "Except for adjudicatory matters" at the end of 14 that sentence -- that there may be an obligation put on 15 a Board member that's inappropriate. 16 MS. RUWART: Very good. Did you have 17 a -- anybody, more comments on this? Yes. 18 MR. VINATIERI: Carole, Joe Vinatieri. 19 Some of us go back guite a ways, and we 20 remember a time when there were Board members who did 21 not meet with anybody. And I remember one Board member 22 in particular, Mr. Bennette, who was of the view that he 23 was sitting as a judge and therefore he would not meet 24 with people . That was his prerogative.

I also remember that the other Board members at

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the time felt quite strongly diametrically opposed to that position because they felt that they were elected. And as, Betty, you've indicated, they were very interested in getting as much information as possible.

There were concerns at that time about the objectivity of the appeals process on, for example, on business tax cases where the auditor would actually sign off on the D & Rs that were provided after it had gone to an allegedly objective hearing officer. It was a different time.

Fast forward to today. The situation still nonetheless remains that California is the only State in the United States of America that has an elected revenue agency. And that is a positive as far as many, many taxpayers are concerned, because they at least have a perception that they have an opportunity to talk to somebody, which is not the case in most other states. In fact, most other states are very, very formalistic, and you go through the process and it leaves one wanting in terms of minimal administrative due process. So that's a hallmark of California's process.

And I would -- I would indicate that any -- any change to try to put parameters on that would be to do away with something that makes California a leader, at least as far as this issue is concerned.

1 These Board members have constituents. Constituents have a right to speak to whoever their 3 elected representative is, whether it be a Board member, whether it be a member of the State legislature, whether 4 5 it be a County assessor. And that's embedded in the 6 California constitution.

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And I would go so far to say that any provision regulatorywise to prohibit or to stop that in any way, shape, or form, might run afoul of an elected Board member's responsibilities under the constitution of the State of California.

So if you heard a bit of angst in my voice, some of us have been around a long time, and we've seen a lot of things happen around here. This is one of the positive things at the State Board of Equalization, and we should never forget it and never move away from it.

MS. RUWART: Lenny.

MR. GOLDBERG: Lenny again.

I guess that raises the question as the alternative proposal by the Franchise Tax Board, which is to require disclosure of the content of the discussion, the time, the people involved, as the Public Utilities Commission does right now, whether or not that would violate that blanket statement that, well, they can talk to whoever they want and in whatever form they

1 want. I do think we are using the term "quasi-judicial" 2 and then a disclosure becomes at least the "quasi" part 3 of the judicial, so to speak, but it does -- or the judicial part of the quasi-judicial. But in any case, 5 it certainly doesn't interfere with anyone's right to 6 talk to an elected official, to have some requirements for disclosure. 8 . MS. RUWART: Are there any other comments or 9 discussions? 10 MR. LoFASO: Al LoFaso. I just want to make I used to work at the Public Utilities Commission. 11

one. I used to work at the Public Utilities Commission.

I just want to make one point about the Public Utilities

Commission and its process on the issue of openness.

The relationship of the staff work and, well, the PUC,

the Commission, is a little bit different because they

have different cases and they have an assigned

commissioner who is very involved in the case from the

very beginning and spends a lot of time in an

administrative law judge supervised hearing room, and

that role of the commissioner served as a conduit of

information to other commissioners.

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So just on the issue of how information flows to commissioners, there are a lot of earlier processes at the PUC that don't quite jibe with all of the stuff we're talking about.

1 Just a cautionary note about comparing and 2 contrasting. 3 MR. GOLDBERG: Lenny again. All of this is on the record, and, secondly, 4 5 the ALJ, when I have tried to speak in an ex parte manner to ALJs at the commission, they have said the 6 7 ALJs themselves have a blanket -- in a quasi-judicial proceeding have a blanket agreement that they will not 8 9 have ex parte communications with any particular --10 MR. LoFASO: I'm just talking about commissioners in the hearing room and your earlier 11 12 points focusing on the process. 13 MS. ARMENTA-ROBERTS: Joan Armenta-Roberts. 14 Since the issue seems to be more with the 15 Franchise Tax Board hearings, couldn't you have different rules that -- if you're going to change this, 16 17 couldn't you make it different for sales and use tax or 18 the other areas that don't have an issue. 19 MS. RUWART: It's an interesting suggestion 20 that I personally haven't heard, so . 21 MS. ARMENTA-ROBERTS: If you're going to change 22 it and make it that you have to have both, the Franchise 23 Tax Board has to be there --MR. LANGSTON: That's what the Chief Counsel 24 25 Franchise Tax Board is proposing, that it only apply to 35 franchise and income tax.

MR. HELLER: Just a quick response before we go to the next comments. It's just that there's no -- as we said before, there's no statute governing this issue right now, so there's nothing that would prohibit us from doing that. We just need to have some rational basis for treating the different programs differently, so that's --

MS. MANDEL: The Board wears different hats.

MR. HELLER: That's correct.

MR. KAMP: I was going to say that the concerns expressed in the FTB opinion relate to the State Bar procedures. If you've got an attorney representing a sales tax appellant or party, they may have the same issues. But again, I think a rule that covers the situation will take care of the State Bar concerns.

MS. MANDEL: Yeah. They shouldn't -- they shouldn't have the same issue, for the reasons that I stated earlier --

MR. KAMP: Yeah.

MS. MANDEL: -- that the Board is not really hearing appeals, even though somebody decided a couple of years ago to denominate it as appeals on our -- on our agenda. The Board is acting as the administrator of the tax.

But again, if you had a simple provision -- I think what Joan's comment went to was the more specific alternative that Franchise Tax Board is suggesting, that that might not be necessarily applicable from her viewpoint in the business tax basis.

MS. RUWART: That was Steve Kamp making that comment.

MR. DAKESSIAN: Marty Dakessian. Well, I have a couple of issues with even thinking about calling it ex parte in some ways is incorrect, in my view, because you have at least two of the five members of the Board of Equalization that also sit on the Franchise Tax Board. So are we going to talk about limiting communications to those members who don't sit on the Franchise Tax Board? Because really, you know, they're interlocking Boards, and, you know, they oversee the Franchise Tax Board. So how is that in any way, shape or form ex parte?

Second of all, I mean, just getting back to the issues that Joe was talking about earlier, which is access to elected officials, access for the taxpayer, for the small and medium-sized taxpayers, this is critical.

I mean, I don't really see a distinction
between -- I understand the distinction that some are

making between the two different agencies, but certainly from, you know, we're looking at it from a State Bar perspective, we're looking at, you know, if we're looking at the ethical concerns that others have raised, there is no distinction.

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Board members are not judges or judicial officers. There is nothing out there that even remotely suggests otherwise. And to try and, you know, reach and create -- I understand, you know, there's some people that hold the conservative view, but in my view there might even be a competing ethical duty if we're going to be governed by the State Bar rules, which is the duty to zealously represent your client. There is no rule prohibiting ex parte communications. And, you know, maybe a lawyer needs to meet with Board members under the State Bar rules.

But again, we're not judges or judicial officers. The opinion issued by the State Bar relates to administrative agencies under the APA. I mean, how many leaps are we going to take in terms of making that argument?

MS. RUWART: Okay. Yes.

MR. VINATIERI: Joe again. And I just want to -- I would strongly advise not against making a dichotomy between FTB matters and every other matter.

Once again, it's an issue of constituents being elected.

I remember when the circular came down back in the '80s about the prohibition of the FTB talking with the Board. I remember at that time I thought to myself, why not? Why doesn't the FTB talk with Board members?

If the Board members are open to getting as much information as they can, then the Board members -- we need to trust them that they'll listen to everybody and they'll get all sides.

And I hate to say this, but there is an underlying theme going on here that somehow, by talking with Board members, that there's something improper going on.

And I think, as Betty's indicated, it's a matter of openness. It's a matter of information.

And I think everyone, to the extent that a Board member so chooses to talk with people, that everyone should have that opportunity, once again understanding that our system is different than anyplace else in the United States of America.

And I would strongly advise the Franchise Tax

Board that, to the extent that they are -- their

prohibition is predicated on this advisory opinion or on

some other ethical concern, that I would strongly

encourage them to revisit their opinion and avail

themselves of the opportunity to talk with Board members, because the more information, the better. And there's nothing unseemly taking place.

That's the underlying theme here, and that bothers me greatly, because it's saying that your elected Board members are somehow not doing things the way they should be. And that's certainly not been my experience over the many years that I've been involved in this, doing matters in front of this agency.

MS. RUWART: Yes.

MS. ARMENTA-ROBERTS: Joan Armenta-Roberts.

In the end, Board members are going to vote on it. Is there going to be an alternative for these because there's controversy there and they're going to have to make a choice? Is that -- or is this going to be -- is this yes or no.

MR. HELLER: As of right now, this is the Board's current policy, and we're -- this proposal is intended to go before them for a vote of yes or no. There is no competing proposal at this time. We haven't received one in a format that's ready to be given to the Board.

MS. MANDEL: Then you need to explain to the Franchise Tax Board, which kind of has an alternative suggestion -- remember, they're the one group that never

has participated in our kind of interested parties

process -- how, if they want the Board to vote on their

proposal, that they would submit it in what form?

MR. HELLER: Absolutely. Everyone here is --

MS. MANDEL: Or anyone else.

MR. HELLER: Every interested party, including staff of both of our agencies, are entitled to submit written comments or contact me personally by phone if they'd like, or e-mail, with any comments they have on any of the proposals that we're submitting for any of the parts, including this proposal for communications with Board members.

And to the extent that we're trying to have something that's an actual competing alternative proposal, the more that it can be developed, the better, since staff is under time constraints. And really, the more guidance and more input we get, the better.

But essentially to this point we did not -- we received some tangential ideas about what certain people would like or wouldn't like, but in general we've received -- most of the comments we've received prior to the last week or so were essentially yes, there should be a rule, no, there shouldn't be a rule. Not there was a middle ground. It's only in the last week or so that a middle ground started to develop at all, although I'm

not clear that it's entirely there. And so there's -that's why there has not been an alternative proposal to
this point.

MS. MANDEL: Okay. Getting back to Joe's thing of this morning, of the timing, after this meeting, you're going to have a revised draft, a staff-revised draft, and ultimately before the Board comes something to vote on.

If somebody says -- if this provision doesn't change at all, the revised draft, and someone says, I want, you know, something else, this type of commentary, what they would really be looking for is language -- alternative language that would be proposed; right?

MR. HELLER: Absolutely. That would be great.

MS. ARMENTA-ROBERTS: I wasn't trying to give him a heads-up on this.

MS. MANDEL: It's for everybody. You know, the Board is so used to dealing with people who are familiar with our process, familiar with interested parties meetings, and that does that.

And I don't think it's fair to people, whether it's Franchise Tax Board or Lenny or anyone who comes in here who doesn't participate all the time in our systems who then does what they think is a comment and then they wind up at the Board meeting, and the Board's, like, we

1 don't have anything to vote on, boom, boom, boom. And I 2 don't think that's fair. That's all. I'm just trying 3 to make that clear to everybody. 4 MS. ARMENTA-ROBERTS: This is Joan. Usually 5 there's alternatives when the Board decides. If there's opposition, which is -- Joe, that's my fear is if it 6 7 comes out that the alternative is this or FTB's proposal 8 that says when you have a meeting with a Board member, 9 everybody has to be present, and the Board's leaning 10 that way, that shouldn't be the case for non-FTB 11 hearings, according to what -- you know, I'm not an 12 attorney, but from what Marcy said, it doesn't sound 13 like there was that much controversy with the sales tax 14 side. 15 MR. VINATIERI: If it were to go in that 16 direction. 17 MS. ARMENTA-ROBERTS: Right. 18 MR. VINATIERI: But what I'm saying, there's over-arching policy reasons here, but making no 19 distinction among tax programs. 20 21 MS. ARMENTA-ROBERTS: I mean, I like this the 22 way it is. I like what staff presented, the way it is, 23 but . . . 24 MR. GOLDBERG: Marcy gave a fairly cogent, 25 rational basis for making a distinction between tax

1 programs, which is that the Board sits as the administrator of the sales tax, business taxes program, 2 sits as adjudicator or a judge, so to speak, of cases 3 between the Franchise Tax Board and the 4 Board of Equalization, and, in fact, is the final 5 6 arbiter if they decide against it, with no right to go 7 to court after that. It's essentially the Supreme 8 Court, as far as the Franchise Tax Board is concerned, 9 if the case goes against the Franchise Tax Board. But, see, Lenny, that -- this is 10 MS. MANDEL: Marcy -- that goes to making -- you know, there's a way 11 12 to make FTB comfortable that they can call me and talk 13 to me about a case or I can call them and talk to them 14 about a case, where right now it's, you know, go away, 15 don't want to hear from you. This provision that staff 16 is suggesting alleviates that issue. 17 The other things that you're -- you know, 18 you've raised a lot of other things, but just in terms 19 of an express statement in the rules that says it's 20 okay, don't worry, to the extent everything's based on 21 lawyers having a certain view of the State Bar rules, 22 this -- which is where, as I understand it, FTB's 23 problem originated -- this takes care of it. This says this is our process and it's okay. They have a 24

different view, but that at least -- that takes care of

lit.

MR. HELLER: All right. We're going to have to -- basically, we're going to have to keep moving forward so we can cover a lot more ground the rest of today.

I do think we've definitely got a good feel for most people's comments. And as we indicated before, we'll be accepting both verbal and written comments through next Friday, and all the information for submitting comments or contacting me is all available on our website.

And just to summarize what I think, to help people, normally we don't -- you know, we're not -- it's not a formal policy of the Board that everyone has to submit a draft of their alternative regulation during an interested parties process in order for us to consider one. It's just due to time constraints and the fact that staff wasn't aware of alternatives until quite recently, that there may not be an alternative here.

And I just want to summarize for people who are concerned with alternatives, my understanding so far is essentially that the FTB, while they still oppose allowing ex parte communications or communications with Board members in general, they would -- if that was permitted, they would like the FTB to be invited to the

communication or the meeting in advance of that meeting,
is my understanding from the written comments I
received.

MS. BORGMAN: We have presented alternative language to have that provision or, in the absence of the FTB, have the communication disclosed on the website.

MR. HELLER: Okay. And then I think the SEIU 1000 has also recommended that basically disclosure on the record of the Board hearings, so I think there's -- there seems to be a small bit of consensus at least on a remedy to deal -- Sarah, you're looking at me as if I might be misstating it. Okay.

But anyway, SEIU 1000 basically was just suggesting -- they suggested a limited rule that would prohibit communications in the last ten to 14 days before a hearing and would require any communications that take place be disclosed on the record.

So at least there's a small framework of people who are considering possibly any suggestions for an alternative provision, and there are things that staff is considering now.

And real quickly, before I move forward and start a presentation to introduce the next topic, I'll let Sarah speak one more time.

MS. ZIMMERMAN: I just wanted to add that I did submit the language as a draft for folks to see today and before I'd seen a lot of the other proposals, so I don't want it to stand as SEIU's final position on that issue, but essentially that was coming into today and we will submit final language on that.

MR. HELLER: Okay. Thank you.

MS. YEE: On that proposal, I guess at what point do you kind of make a determination that there's consensus to move forward on that? I would expect that those issues all come before the Board for some sort of --

MR. HELLER: Right. And how we go about making the decision is, essentially we need to have enough information together to create a clear regulation. It could be a full proposal that could stand side by side with the other one and feel that we can get that done in a time period that it can go through the review process to be presented to the Board and then make the notice for the next round for the meeting on -- which is now scheduled for January 31st.

And assuming that all those things can happen and there's a legitimate proposal, we would not make a -- just let it go forward. We wouldn't make a determination on validity or whether it would be

supported or not, but --

MS. YEE: I guess I would make a request -- I know this is fluid, but I think January 31st may be pushing it. I would rather see some -- particularly with Sarah's proposal, which I'm open to looking at, I would like some analysis about, practically speaking, how that would be implemented.

MR. HELLER: Absolutely. We will absolutely take those comments into consideration. I think if there's some way to get it done before so they can be scheduled for the 31st, we'll definitely do that, so then we can figure out what it is. There may be some —what we can come up with as a clear alternative, and then if there's some need to postpone it, then we'll definitely look at doing that, assuming that's a viable option. We'll want to have as clear a proposal as possible before they make a decision.

There definitely hasn't been any effort on the staff's position. You know, staff has not been trying to move this program forward in any effort to curtail comment or to prevent the Board members from looking at things or, you know, limit our workload from having to respond to questions or something like that. It's really just been driven essentially by time frames that are really outside of our control.

And I think, as kind of tangentially was mentioned earlier on the side, there have been several different competing bills that have been introduced in the legislature during the session that do tangentially reflect on the information the Board provides to the public, what information -- or how taxpayers can inter-relate with the Board members.

We are trying to produce a product that the legislature can view in a timely fashion that takes up those legislative issues. And we're trying to make sure that we have full products for them to see so that they're not moving and making decisions about how the Board's going to conduct its business in the future on just a limited set of information without a lot -- our full input. So that's really been the driving force, to the extent that, you know, we can make exceptions to get more comments in, we're going to try to do that.

MS. YEE: This is Betty again. I would just caution not to have our discussions here be driven by what the legislature may or may not do. I think this process is really valuable, and I'm glad that all the parties are here actually trying to flesh out some of these issues. But I would like to at least not be shortchanging ourselves in terms of the time that's required to really look into those proposals.

MS. PELLEGRINI: This is Debbie Pellegrini.

First of all, I'd like to let you know that the cookies are complimentary. We're having our Board staff party right now, and so they're complimentary of the Board members and executives. And anytime anyone wants any more brought around, I'm sure we can get another tray.

The other thing is, our typical process that most of you know from interested parties meetings will be to take the comments and create them such that, okay, the Board is recommending, the staff is recommending, here are some alternatives that were presented, and then that's what goes to the Board so that they can either adopt what the staff is recommending or have the opportunity to have a discussion about the alternatives.

MR. HELLER: Briefly, let me just finish addressing the last comment. Essentially, yes, we will go ahead and try to do whatever we can to look at our schedule to see if there's some way to provide more time for more comment on this and maybe move that date that the Board will consider this issue so that we can try to work out a consensus, if there is one to be had, and at least provide one more additional alternative, if not more, if there's more coming.

And let's go ahead and just finish the rest of